

CAIRO AND CONSTANTINOPLE
OFFER VARIETY OF ATTRACTIONS.

A VIEW IN CAIRO ON THE PIRAMIDS.

Cairo and Constantinople possess a charm and wealth of attraction for the visitor to the Nile attractions. The former has a frontage of 600 feet, and the latter 200 feet, near the center of the Nile, embellished with all the most noted and ornate Oriental creations of these famous cities. No expense has been spared in their construction, or in the transfer of many ancient monuments and buildings, whose architecture is new, and which, after the manner of the World's Fair, will go into museums as relics of bygone ages. Cairo and Constantinople have attained world-wide celebrity, but in St. Louis Mr. Caldwell has outdone all his former efforts and combined here twenty-six distinct Egyptian buildings of the purest Arabic architecture in this attraction. Sixty-seven booths and many stands along and in the streets hold the wares and manufactures of Egypt. They are sold by natives. Constantinople is operated by the same company which produces Cairo. It introduces a new form of Orientalism, a faithful reproduction of the bazaar of Constantinople.

Everything is Egyptian and Turkish. Over 70 persons are employed in the concessions. In Cairo are seen forty of the national dances of the Ottoman Empire; many famous conjurers, who can deceive the keenest eye and mystify the senses, street games, in fact, everything and anything, the wares of wonderful skill, masters of fencing, shooting, and other sports, and a host of other things. The Turkish bazaar has thirty-five performers—all artists of merit. Famous Egyptian and Albanian dances, pleasing and graceful, followed by Zuleika, the Egyptian dancing girl.

JAPAN BUILDS MANY MILES
OF WAR PONTOONS IN KOREA.

Scenes of Great Activity at Chinampo, Main Base of the Mikado's Army, Where Manifest Stores Are Piling Up, Indicate Confidence in Ability to Hold Port for an Indefinitely Long Period—Coolies and Koreans Employed in Evident Preparation for a Long Conflict.

LABORERS MAKE GREAT NOISE, BUT APPEAR WELL TRAINED.

Chinampo, Korea, April 22, 1904.—Now becomes apparent something of what the quiet men who are busy all day and far into the nights in their offices in Tokio are accomplishing for the success of the war they are making with Russia. In those days, which now seem so far off, when they had always a pleasant smile for the newspaper men who were pestering them for permission to go to this front and time to stop to talk to us in explanation of why we could not yet get away, it is not infrequently seen that such a greater part of their work was fencing us off. The first glimpse of Chinampo was enough to rectify that error, but it takes a full day here to get the true range of all that is going on, and to see something of the scale on which the Japanese are preparing for their contest. Activity is evident everywhere, and, as usual, under such circumstances, there seems to be much confusion. But just as when the men on one of our warships are hither and thither and on all the sound of the call to quarters, the Japanese surface tumult and lack of order, or system, or discipline, is not to be seen here. The orderly and the result in the shortest possible time.

Chinampo lies some eight miles from the great Taidong River, a few miles from its mouth. It is situated among the hills, the forest being cleared away, and is the only fairly level space on the river front, if one bars the broad mud flat that stretches for twenty miles or more directly in front of the main street.

Back of the foreign concessions is hidden a Korean village, and separated from the concession by a steep hill another native village lies down the river bank. These villages supply most of the coolies, who work all day and sometimes far into the night, handling about the vast quantities of military stores that are piled up here. The Japanese are busy about getting out boards for use of the Japanese army.

CHINAMPO THE MAIN BASE.
It is evident at once that for the present, at least, Chinampo is the main base of the army. The preparations already made seem to indicate that the Japanese expect to occupy it as such for a long time to come.

As the campaign goes on, if it develops that they secure unobstructed control of the Korean coast, some port farther west, Anju or perhaps even Yungpung, may be made the base. Already Anju is being used as a supplementary base, and much of the material that comes up here in the larger transports is taken down to Anju in smaller craft and forwarded to Anju.

MORPHINE

HABIT PERMANENTLY CURED

NO PAY UNTIL CURED

positively guarantee to cure any case of morphine, cocaine or other drug habit in ten to fifteen days. No hypodermics used. Patients are not required to pay one cent until satisfied in their own minds that they are cured.

This is the only remedy known which will effect a permanent cure without causing the least sickness or pain. Patients are cured in their own homes at all times, they eat and sleep well, gain in strength and voluntarily discontinue the use of the drug. Perfectly equipped Sanitarium in the world's greatest health resort. All correspondence confidential. For full information, address C. A. Reed, M. D., Box 618, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

At this season of the year especially you should be in the best physical condition to withstand the ills incident to the hot weather. The stomach and bowels are the storehouse of disease and the seat of over 60 per cent of all the ills of mankind. When your spirits drop like lead, when your head aches and your face flushes hot, when your nerves are unstrung, when dizziness overcomes you and spots appear before your eyes, when you arise in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth and are sluggish, bilious and suffer a general depression, *your stomach and bowels are out of order.* Then it is that you need

DR. CALDWELL'S LAXATIVE SYRUP PEPSIN

To put things in order. It gets your stomach to running smoothly, gives you a clear, healthy complexion, bright eyes and energy for work. The ills which come as a result of haste in eating, improper food, overexcitement, irregular habits and loss of sleep are quickly overcome by the use of this pleasant and palatable remedy. Tired mothers of fretful babies will praise Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, if they give it to the children according to directions. It will cure worms and prevent wind colic, and the little ones enjoy it. It requires so little effort and such a trivial cost to drop in at the nearest drug store and secure a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin that it is really a sin to suffer and an unfairness to yourself and your friends, when relief can be secured so quickly and at so small a cost. Your neighbors and friends in St. Louis and vicinity confirm our claims.

Read these voluntary letters of praise and then, IN ALL FAIRNESS TO YOURSELF AND OUR CLAIM, TRY IT!

Wabash R. R. Cashier.

D. F. Lange, cashier Wabash Railroad, East St. Louis, Ill., writes:
After twenty years of aches and pains caused by constipation, brought on by sedentary habits, I have found more relief in two bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin than all of the hundreds of other remedies I have tried, and I take pleasure in giving you this testimony, believing you have the finest preparation made for stomach troubles.

An Illinois Statesman.

Hon. Wm. S. Lorton was born in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1844. He has been extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice for a number of years and has a wide acquaintance in his district. He has always been an earnest worker in the political ranks of his party, but never held office until elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1902. He is now a candidate for re-election. Read his letter:

Three Bottles Cured Her.

Mrs. Augusta Weber, who lives at No. 1027 Columbia Bottom road, St. Louis, writes:
I have used three bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin with success. I am satisfied it has effected a permanent cure and would not be without it. Will keep it constantly in the house and will recommend it to all sufferers.

The Wife of a Labor Leader.

Mrs. Alice Northup of Quincy, Ill., is the wife of the editor of the Quincy Labor News and is a woman whose devotion to the interests of labor is well known. She makes the following unsolicited statement:
I have used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for more than a year, for constipation and indigestion, and consider it a most superior remedy for such ailments. As a laxative, it is not only palatable, but has no griping or nauseating effect and is very mild.

A Prominent Prohibitionist.

Mr. Josiah Schamel of Mount Carroll, Ill., has been a Prohibitionist for thirty years and was prominent among the delegates to the National Prohibition Convention in Chicago four years ago. He would not recommend a nostrum containing spirituous liquors, but emphatically indorses Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the following letter:
Gentlemen—Among the few really reliable medicines on the market, none stand higher than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. I have found it an excellent remedy, especially valuable as a curative agent in cases of stomach disorders, and as a regulator of the liver and bowels it has no equal.

Knowing its superiority, I am pleased to give it my indorsement.
Yours very truly,
Josiah Schamel

Well-Known St. Louis Lady.

Miss Maude A. Tyner, who resides at No. 838 McLaren avenue, St. Louis, writes:
I can truthfully say that I have found your Syrup Pepsin to be a most wonderful remedy for stomach troubles and constipation. It has advantages over the ordinary methods used—it is pleasant to take and gives satisfactory results in a very short time.

I shall always feel justified in giving a word of praise for your most valuable remedy.
Maude A. Tyner

Wm. S. Lorton

Maude A. Tyner

The genuine is known by the name and face of Dr. W. B. Caldwell on every 50c and \$1.00 package. All druggists and dealers in medicine sell it. (It pays to buy the \$1.00 size.)

three companies of engineers, one of whom organized and supervised the work. All the men in this company have been instructed in bridge building. One section of the bridge is now being built on a trestle of forty piers. The piers are of iron, 24 feet long and 4 feet 1 inch wide. The bridge is to be built on a trestle of forty piers. The piers are of iron, 24 feet long and 4 feet 1 inch wide. The bridge is to be built on a trestle of forty piers. The piers are of iron, 24 feet long and 4 feet 1 inch wide.

They told us repeatedly at headquarters in Tokio that there would be no wheeled transportation of any sort with the army. They gave that as a reason why we could not have carts for our own transportation, although we made it distinctly clear that we did not ask them to furnish us the carts, but only to give us permission to buy them for ourselves and to run them by means of our own mules.

There are now piled up in different places in and about Chinampo several hundred of the two-wheeled carts used by the transportation corps, both the hand carts and those intended to be pulled by a pony. We are told here that hundreds of these carts have already gone on to Ping-Yang and other points north of here.

Unquestionably the roads are bad. The frost has been a long time in getting out of the ground, and the Korean soil, which is largely a clayey formation, is the kind that makes a fine, sticky mud, through which it is extremely difficult for the wheels to run.

But there is enough sand in it so that a good smooth drive is quickly made. From now on for about two months the going ought to be fairly good. Then the rains will come on, and for three months there will be water in plenty. Last year in Northern Korea there was a rainfall during the month of August of 72 inches.

The Americans who have hiked through the Philippines in the face of the rain and mud, even when it was deep enough to pull the shoes off the feet of the horses as they went through it, were inclined to take with a large grain of salt the Japanese talk of the difficulties of the road up here when the rains set in. But there was never a month with 72 inches of precipitation in the Philippines, and the one that we got 48 we thought we had had plenty to last for all time.

It must be said that the Japanese are

managing their water transportation here very well. They have an immense fleet of sampans, brought over from Japan, and with their own boatsmen to handle them. These sampans are larger than the ones mostly in use about the Japanese coast towns, and are new and strongly marked with many colors. They are loaded with a number and the amount of cargo it will take. Many of them are marked "Four horses" and "Six horses."

But as a matter of fact they put twenty-eight men into one sampan in landing their goods from the transports. The transportation corps brought great numbers of sampans from Japan, but has employed here very many more. The Korean coolie is a much better packer than the Japanese. I have seen several times six or eight Japanese struggling along under the load of a big timber which four Koreans picked up and walked away with as easily as if it were nothing.

PIERS AND SAMPANS.
Three piers have been constructed temporarily. They are thickly made and take good loads. From the water edge a float of sampans leads several yards farther out into the river, forming a landing stage. There is also a makeshift pier of stones laid down on the mud, which serves when the tide is low.

At night the sampans lie a little way off shore, and are pulled more or less by a hundred of them, by actual count, going to their anchorage in a long dock, the boatsmen singing and shouting after their day's work. There is a great reserve of the larger sampans kept on the mud up next the seawall, and once in awhile, when there is need for one of them, a hundred men or more will take off their shoes, get down into the mud and haul it out, to the accompaniment of a great hue and cry.

By means of this simple and effective device the sampans are discharged very quickly and in an orderly manner. The boats come up to one of the other piers in rapid succession, but there are men enough to clear away their loads quickly and get them out of the way of the next in turn.

Where the higher ground on which the settlement stands joins the mud flat there is a little depression, in which water stands over from the high tide. Barges, sampans and now and then a schooner are taken up on the flood and loaded on the ebb from the piles of stores along the shore.

Then on the next flood they are taken out and sailed or towed to Anju. This evening I saw a small steamer going out. She had been taking in supplies very busily during the afternoon, and there were a few soldiers on board. She had in tow a dozen or fifteen big sampans, all bound for Anju.

The goods for stores and the barracks are roughly but well made of boards, with roofs of corrugated iron imported from the United States. Few of them are fixed. I saw only one that was. In those that are used for stores the goods are

piled upon timbers laid crosswise of the building.

In the barracks the soldiers sleep on mats thrown on the ground. There are several well scattered about the settlement, and the soldiers are digging more. The work is not very pleasant, but the army takes the precaution of building all that is drunk by the soldiers. A Korean from Chinampo, who has been in the place for some time, says that the soldiers are a good deal better than they were when they first came.

VERY FEW TROOPS LEFT.
There are few troops in Chinampo. Three or four of the line, that surround the settlement are occupied as camps by artillerymen and their horses, and to-day two transports came in with infantry on board. Some of these men were debarked here and others were held on board, perhaps to go on to Anju to-morrow.

The men are debarked by companies, and each sampan load scrambles up the pier they march up to the end and form up to wait for their comrades, marching up to their quarters company by company.

The artillerymen who are in camp are kept busy all day helping the men of the transportation corps in the work of discharging the cargoes of the incoming transports. They march back to quarters for their money, and in company with a noncommissioned officer they go along with the column, making a war song, which the whole crowd howls out after him with evident satisfaction.

The rest of the work is done with the same thoroughness and energy as that shown here. It will take something more than promises to render it useless.

"The attack," said General Fukushima to me one day during the preparation for the march of the red column from Tientsin to Peking in the Boxer outbreak, "the attack, that is easy. It is the behind work that is difficult."

If the rest of the work is done with the same thoroughness and energy as that shown here it will take something more than promises to render it useless.

It is the "behind work" that is going on so well here in Chinampo. We shall see very soon now whether this is an indication of how comparatively easy is the attack.

Did He Greeted Guest.
Lancaster, Pa., May 28.—A Jacob Souder, a widely known farmer of Manor Township, left his house and entered his yard to extend his hand to a visitor he felt that he had died from heart disease.

Every woman can own a beautiful complexion by a little care and a few minutes' additional time to her toilet by the use of Pompeian Massage Cream. Our cream is composed of the best ingredients for the preservation of the skin.

COMPLEXION RESTORED

Every woman can own a beautiful complexion by a little care and a few minutes' additional time to her toilet by the use of Pompeian Massage Cream. Our cream is composed of the best ingredients for the preservation of the skin.

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silently helps nature to cleanse the pores, softens the skin and bring color to the cheeks far better than any face powder, for it supplies the proper nutrition for the development of lines of beauty in face and form.

Contains Neither Grease Nor Glycerine

and nothing to harm the most delicate skin or promote growth of hair. Use it and you will not have blackheads or other impurities of the pores.

A SAMPLE SENT FREE.

With this is sent our beautiful book on Facial Massage, illustrating the mode of applying Pompeian Cream and stating other facts of interest to all women who would preserve their youth and freshness. Pompeian Massage Cream is for sale by all druggists and dealers in toilet articles. Should your dealer refuse to supply it, send us his name and order direct of us—we will pay delivery charges. Pompeian Cream, 50c or \$1.00 a jar. A Rubber Complexion Bulb (may be used to advantage with the cream), 50c. Pompeian Massage Soap 20c; 50c a box of three cakes.

POMPEIAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
119 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.